

## Begging for the Fugitives.

From time to time we have published communications from some of the most reliable friends of the fugitive, deprecating the collection of money—clothing and provisions for the use of destitute fugitives in Canada. We doubt not that imposition has often been practised upon the benevolent—the distribution may have been injudicious—and the effect upon the recipients, in many respects, undesirable. Yet we are not certain that such contributions should not to some extent be made. Many of those who arrive late in the autumn are utterly destitute, and it would seem quite probable would find difficulty in procuring employment, and the duty of ministering to their necessities should not be exclusively thrown upon our Canadian neighbors, nor do the friends in this neighboring region wish it so done. They would gladly contribute if their aid is needed. How to ascertain what is desirable among the conflicting statements is somewhat difficult.—By request we publish another. It comes from a meeting of colored citizens held at Windsor, Canada West, on the 27th of September. Its object was announced to be, to take measures to put an end if possible to the begging system, so far as it applies to the colored people of Canada. Here are their proceedings. Perhaps it will rather increase the difficulty of our friends than help them to decide upon their duty.

Mr. Peter Poyntz was called to the Chair, and Elisha Robinson and Mary A. Sludd were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Thomas Jones then presented the following preamble and resolutions, which, after full discussion, Messrs. Jones, Reynolds, Williams and others in favor, and Messrs. Bibb, Holley, Mrs. Bibb, and a gentleman, (name unknown), against, were unanimously adopted.

Whereas we live in a country in which equal rights are enjoyed by men without regard to complexion, and in which, men who are willing to work can thereby get ample means of support; and

Whereas, there are systematized and extensive movements now being recommended to the philanthropic in the United States and elsewhere, purporting to be necessary because of the ignorance and destitution existing among us, (principally refugees from American slavery, now loyal subjects to Her Majesty's Government,) thus holding us up before the world as a class of improvident, thriftless and indolent paupers; therefore,

1. Resolved, That we have reason to thank God for the impartial character and administration of the laws of this our adopted country, and for the easy conditions offered to us, in common with other settlers, to appropriate the soil to our comfort and support.

2. Resolved, That we desire only our true character of responsible men, willing and determined to support ourselves; and determined to oppose to the extent of our ability, the practice of begging for farms, clothes, &c., for us.

3. Resolved, That in common with Christians everywhere, we would, when expressing hostility to begging, discriminate in favor of begging for gospel and educational purposes; but should friends persist in raising funds in our name, for other than the purposes above mentioned, we hope it will be to aid those noble abolitionists who have been despoiled, by the courts of the United States, for helping fugitives to a land of liberty.

4. Resolved, That we do not regard the "Refugee Home Society" as a benevolent institution, designed to benefit a formerly down-trodden people, but as an exceedingly cunning and dishonest scheme, the maintenance of which, by giving fresh impulse and a specious character to the begging system, will materially compromise our manhood, by representing us as objects of charity, injure seriously the character of this country, and tend to the pecuniary advantage of its agents, and their only.

4. Resolved, That though we sincerely thank those who have, from time to time, sent money and clothes to help the escaped fugitive from American slavery, and support him till he can get work, we would advise us to discontinue such aid in our behalf, as we can seldom get clothes or money from many of those with whom they are deposited.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the *Globe*, in Canada, and to the anti-slavery papers in the United States.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

PETER POYNTZ, President.  
ELISHA ROBINSON, Secretary.  
MARY A. SLUDD, Secretary.

The following touching the same matter is from the Boston Traveller.

**THE COLORED REFUGEES IN CANADA.**—We have lately been favored with a call from Rev. Hiram Wilson, of St. Catharines, Canada West. This gentleman has been acting as a missionary and general agent among the colored refugees of Canada for some sixteen years; and now visits Boston for the purpose of making up a moderate contribution to meet the extra demands on his funds, during the winter months. He informs us that during his residence in Canada, the number of refugees from American slavery has increased from ten to thirty thousand souls; that these are chiefly located in Canada West, where they find a comparatively mild climate and fertile soil, and with few exceptions, a people ready to welcome and befriend them. The refugees generally turn their attention to agriculture, though many of them prove skillful and useful mechanics; many of them have become owners of land and houses, and to a very considerable extent are thrifty and contented.

He says he has seldom if ever known an escaped slave to return South, except with the hope of getting some friend from bondage. Good manners and good morals are represented as steadily advancing among them. Multitudes, it is said, have learned to read, and have been supplied with Testaments or Bibles, though quite deficient in elementary school books; and the Gospel is extensively preached to them.

During the summer months there is comparatively little want among these refugees; but during the winter months there are more or less calls for aid, particularly from the new comers, who are continually flowing into Canada from the Southern States. It is to meet these extra demands for charitable aid that Mr. Wilson is now soliciting contributions from citizens; and it gives us pleasure to commend him and his object to the kind consideration of the benevolent.—*Traveller*.

## Kentucky News.

Such is the name of a spirited and fearless sheet, published at Newport Ky. The editor speaks like one of the true grit, as the following which we take from the heading of his editorial column will show.

"Let it be remembered that we invite free discussion on all subjects, from every quarter. From free inquiry, flows a fountain of knowledge."

The paper seems to make no special pretensions to anti-slavery, but offers to all parties a chance for free utterance, and whoever does this is a true friend of freedom and will not be mistaken by friends or foes. And Mr. William S. Bailly, the Editor, is truly appreciated by the slaveholders of Ky., and the mongrel dough faced Ohioans, who reside in Newport and do business in Cincinnati. We have formerly lived among slaveholders, and of late years have had occasion to know something of northern services.—From these both we pray that our Kentucky brother may have a safe deliverance. That they both fear and hate him, is manifest from the diabolical attempt of The Flag, published in the adjoining village of Covington, to set upon him a mob for his destruction.—Mr. Bailly copies the Flag's article, which we also do, with his preface and some of his comments thereon, from which it will appear that he is not greatly terrified. He says:

Pike of the Covington Flag, having exhausted all the power of his intellect and pen to break down the Newport News, has now called to his aid two additional Editors, who with himself have jumped astride of an editorial from a Missouri paper! recommending the citizens of Newport to tear down our press and throw type and all into the Licking River. They should be ashamed of themselves to let what they term an ignorant, a jackass, a skunk, pole-cat, &c., out write them and out reason them, and gain the confidence of an intelligent people, while they lay on their oars, exhausted in the chase, crying out to the people, carry Bailly off for us, and drown him, in Licking! destroy his type and make a bonfire of his printing house. Oh! he'll ruin us, &c., &c.

These editors too, we understand, are great friends to Slavery in Kentucky and strong abolitionists in Ohio. They print a paper on both sides of the river to suit and pander to the prejudice and education of the people of both states. They advocate the freedom of speech and liberty of the press in Ohio, and call for mob violence to stifle it in Kentucky.

Pike is a great man for popularity; he would not publish his daily paper on Monday in Newport, because it was unpopular to work on Sunday. But as it was popular for the "upper ten," to drink brandy and get drunk on Sunday, Mr. Pike was strict to follow the fashion. He was always fishing for the popular side in Newport, and in doing so, turned to a "sucker," and fled.

PIKE AND JUDGE WARDEN AFRID OF "THE KENTUCKY NEWS," AND OPPOSED TO THE LIBERTY OF SPEECH AND THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

A DISGRACE TO KENTUCKY.

Read the cowardly attack.  
"THE ABOLITION ORGAN AT NEWPORT, AGAIN."

That the good people of Campbell county may see the estimate which is placed upon the incendiary paper now publishing in their midst, by persons at a distance, we copy the following article from the columns of the *North-East Missourian*. It is we believe, from the pen of as true a hearted Kentuckian as ever lived, and therefore entitled to the most respect and attention from those who may peruse it.

We are opposed to mob violence or any other illegal method of suppressing such vile publications, but there is a remedy equally efficacious—that is, let no man patronize it, who wishes his country well, and the thing will soon die a natural death. Haldeman, of the Louisville Courier, can then administer upon the estate of the defunct concern, and re-inflate it with gas.

From the *N. E. Missourian*.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF KENTUCKY?

There was a time when C. M. Clay dared raise himself in Lexington, Kentucky, and openly proclaim the doctrine of Abolitionism. The signal failure, and mortifying consequences which attended the attempt to abolitionize Kentucky, we would have thought would have deterred others from attempting so fanatic a movement, yet from the war going on over our borders in which our friend of the Kentucky Flag lends a helping hand with an energy which seems to say "devil take ye," in every blow that again this monster of abolition has found an organ in a Newport paper, and our amazement is with Pike, that Kentuckians will allow such a mischievous spirit for a moment so exhale within the limits of the State its contaminating influences.

A newspaper press can do more in one month to warm into life any measure, or to call into existence proselytes of a theory or doctrine, no matter how dimming or unsavory than all the street talking of a dozen editors, or inflammatory appeals from any source whatever.

There is an importance with which matter becomes invested the moment it is printed, for which it is impossible to account. It then becomes living and becomes endowed with an energy and a tangible existence.—Yet do Kentuckians allow in the borders of their State an abolition press, to stand, preach its abolition doctrines, assail institutions, and pave the way by the dissemination its mischievous tenets for a political revolution, repugnant to the position which the State has hitherto occupied.

Such a press should not be allowed to exist for an hour. The bed of the Licking offers a commodious resting place for the type of such an establishment.

The splendid bonfires which soon will be needed to proclaim, the defeat of a certain free soil presidential candidate will furnish for the cases, and congenial spirits over the waters might find due employment for their benevolence and charity in washing the tar (not furs) and feathers from his appointed limbs, and clothing his nakedness.

A little of the cold water refreshment of one Judge Lynch's subjects wouldn't hurt him, as if he remains in Kentucky, there he must remain, as tolerated, upheld, and patronized by the people he assails, and they, like whipped hounds, crouching at his feet. A picture revolting to State pride, and false, to all we cherish that is high manly and chivalrous in the character of a Kentuckian."

Here fellow citizens you see the intolerant spirit of persecution poured out against us in its most malignant form, to try if possible to injure us in business, and break down the most free and liberal press in the state. He came from Maysville to this place for that very purpose, when he had never dreamed of the hobby of "abolitionism," to effect it.

He attempts to stifle a free press in the midst of an intelligent "free born race!" as well might he attempt to put out the sun. What could be a greater curse to the state, than to have it said the chivalrous Kentuckians had muzzle a free press in the United States.

The truth is, Mr. Pike would call us a Whig, a Democrat, a Christian, Jew, or anything else, if he thought it would answer his detestable purpose as well.

He hates to see the people support a paper edited and published by a WORKING MAN, because such as him become too often exposed in such a sheet for attempting to mislead and gull the people. Are we to hide a part of the general progress of the day from our readers to please a fanatical Missourian or malignant Pike? certainly not.

Our paper has always been open to all parties, sects and denominations, and no intolerant Jealousy shall ever change our course.

This community can easily imagine why it is that Mr. Pike wants our type and presses in the bed of Licking, and the cases to make bonfires of. It is because he could not drive us out of Newport! and because he could not whip us with his pen, (acknowledging the fact) said then he would do it with his fist, and wanted to fight us in the court house in this city. This fistful blackguard, that the people denounced, now tells them not to support our paper, but bury us with the peoples press in the bed of Licking.—Well it takes all sorts of folks to make a world.

## Proceedings of the Columbian Co. Teachers Institute.

We have received from Mr. Markham, President of the Institute, the proceedings of this meeting which we intended to publish. From lack of room however, we omit the detail of its business proceedings. They have principally a local interest, which has been served by their publication in the county papers—and would be of no special service to the great mass of our readers.

The Institute was held at Wellsville commencing Oct. 4th, and continuing through the week. Various questions of interest were discussed and the following Resolutions adopted.

It was resolved to hold the next meeting of the association in New Lisbon on the 2nd Saturday of November.

## RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions presented by I. P. Hole, Hanoverton, were adopted unanimously.

1. Resolved, That Mr. Geo. Fraser be solicited to furnish to the officers of the Institute for publication, a copy of his public address delivered on Tuesday evening last.

2. Resolved, That A. Hart, Esq., be solicited to furnish for publication to the officers of the Institute, a copy of his public address delivered on Thursday evening last.

A. H. McLain, New Lisbon, offered the following, which was carried:

Resolved, That we, as a body of teachers, consider the use of tobacco in any form whatsoever, pernicious in the extreme, beneath the dignity of a teacher, and a practice which should not be held forth by any teacher as an example to his scholars.

The following resolutions offered by the business committee were carried unanimously except the first which was passed by a small majority.

1st. Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon our Senator and Representatives the importance of a thorough revision and codification of our school laws; and we hereby express our hopes that the Legislature will pass a school law at its next Session, which, by its liberal provisions will be worthy of the State and the age in which we live.

2d. Resolved, That, in view of the great advantages to be derived from Teachers' Institutes, we earnestly recommend to school Directors and the friends of Education that they afford to all teachers in their employment an opportunity of attending Institutes which will hold in the future.

3d. Resolved, That, as uneducated selfishness is the foundation of opposition to free graded schools we as teachers feel in duty bound to impress upon community the fact that they are a great benefit even in a financial point view.

4th. Resolved, That, no person can do justice to himself, his pupils, or to the teachers' profession, who attempts to make teaching a stepping stone to any other business; or, who follows the teachers' profession and that of another at the same time.

5th. Resolved, That, we deem a mere knowledge of books but a small part of the qualification requisite for a good and successful teacher, but that he should be deeply impressed with a sense of the importance and responsibility of his calling and should possess a ready tact for understanding human nature.

6th. Resolved, That, to secure regularity and proper discipline in school are among the first duties of the teacher; for a school without these is no school at all.

7th. Resolved, That, to us as teachers the present has been a meeting of much interest and profit. We will return to our respective fields of labor, with an increased interest on the subject of education and a determination to labor more assiduously for its promotion.

8th. Resolved, That, those persons who still continue to teach and yet neglect or refuse to attend Teachers' Institutes in the county in which they reside, give evidence that they have no desire to improve themselves or elevate the Profession of Teaching and ought at once to abandon the business.

9th. Resolved, That the "Journal of Education," that ably edited periodical, published in Columbus, is well worth the patronage of every friend of Education, and ought to be in the hands of every teacher in the country.

range of every friend of Education, and ought to be in the hands of every teacher in the country.

10th. Resolved, That we are highly pleased with the system of Orthography as adopted by Mr. David Parsons in his lectures before the Institute, and that we commend his chart upon this subject to the favorable consideration of all who wish to teach this important branch successfully in their respective schools.

11th. Resolved, That our thanks as members of this Institute are due to the citizens of Wellsville for their kindness and hospitality extended to us during our pleasant sojourn among them, and in an especial manner for their kind attention to the female teachers; to Messrs. Andrews, Markham, Turner and others for their services as instructors on this occasion; to Messrs. Andrews, Fraser and Hart for their able and interesting evening lectures; and to the managers of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroads for carrying teachers to and from the Institute at half fare; and in an especial manner to the members of the Methodist Episcopal church for the use of their house even under circumstances of great inconvenience to themselves.

12th. Resolved, That, the minutes of this Institute, these resolutions, and all the names of teachers in attendance during the session with their Post Office address, be furnished to the printers in the county for publication.

Geo. Fraser offered the following which were passed unanimously:

1. Resolved, That we recommend to the county examiners, a strict and thorough course of examination, as to the moral, literary and scientific qualifications of teachers.

2. Resolved, That our thanks are due to T. S. Woods, Esq., of New Lisbon, for his spirited and eloquent address, delivered to the Institute.

BIBLE CONVENTION.—We publish to-day a call for a meeting to discuss "the origin, authenticity and influence of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures." The questions proposed are of conceded importance by all, whatever their views in regard to them. Especial efforts we understand have been made to secure the attendance of the most able representatives of the various opinions entertained, and we confidently expect that the occasion will be one of interest and profit to all sincere inquirers for the truth. It is designed to be no partial or partisan inquiry. If any classes of opinions on these topics, fail to be represented, it will be the fault of those entertaining them, and not of the committee who superintend the arrangement of the convention. Those who have signed the call, we believe, earnestly desire there may be no such failure.

A. N. Y. Toadie on Uncle Tom's Cabin.

A New York correspondent of the Kentucky Watchman who furnishes occasional crumbs of comfort to its slaveholding readers, gives the following as its last. He has ere this, probably, learned there is little prospect of Mrs. Stowe's profits being diminished as reported. Dr. Parker and the Rev. Editor of the New York Observer preferring to stir up a batch of falsehoods against her "for the entertainment of its readers." Not probably because he would not like to have fingered the \$20,000, but because he found it easier to perpetrate a libel than to prove one. According to our judgment, the Rev. Joel Parker's position is quite the most "unpleasant" of the two.

"Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, authoress of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' has placed herself in an unpleasant position with one Rev. Joel Parker. In Mrs. Stowe's novel contained allegations touching strongly against the character of Mr. Parker, were freely indulged in for which Mr. Parker requested of the fair authoress an explanation. Not conforming to his solicitations he employed the most eminent legal counsel, and with good advice resolved to commence an action against Mrs. Stowe, laying damages at \$20,000. This was a new argument which the author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' had not expected, she consequently replies immediately, admitting that she had imputed to him words and sentiments which were not his, but justifying herself on the ground that she was misled by abolition newspapers. \$20,000 will injure the profits of this trashy work which but feeds an idle curiosity, or at least does not advance moral or religious sentiment."

## ITEMS.

Three thousand miles of telegraphic line has been projected in India.—Thackeray, the author and lecturer is expected in December.—The New York Evening Post has issued its prospectus for its 52d volume.—The Governors are issuing their proclamations for thanksgiving. Two have already appeared.—300,000 dogs were killed in France the past year.—Three war steamers are being rapidly fitted up for the Japanese expedition.—The Jersey men are wide awake, canvassing for the Maine Law.—There is expended for tea in Europe and the U. S. \$75,000,000 for coffee \$35,000,000.—The Committee on the Gardner claim, report it a fraud, but acquit Mr. Corwin of all knowledge of the fact at the time of his connection therewith.—The Webster men are still holding meetings in Boston.—A lot of hay from Wisconsin was recently sold in New York City.—Glasgow, Scotland, contains 376,000 inhabitants.—The Free Democracy of Maryland have nominated an electoral ticket.—The tobacco crop in the South west is a slim affair this season.—A live Sucker has driven 3,000 turkeys across the plains to California.—The mirrors in the Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y., cost \$18,000.—carpets, curtains and linen \$40,000.—An unprecedented number of foreigners have been naturalized preparatory to the elections.—Fanny Fern is said to be a sister of N. P. Willis.—Penciles sell in California for 25 cents a piece.—An earthquake occurred at St. Jago, on the 28th ult.—The government of the Sandwich Islands has entered into a treaty of reciprocity with the United States.—The legislature of Mississippi declines the election of a U. S. Senator at this session.—The women of New York have just held a state temperance convention at Seneca Falls.—Fourteen vessels have sailed from this country for the Australian Gold Mines.—Rev. Edward Beecher, has been invited to the presidency of the Cleveland University.

## DIED.

On the 20th ult., at his residence in Bart Township, Lancaster County, Pa., ASA WALTON, in the year of his age.

Asa Walton was a descendant of one of four Walton brothers who encountered the difficulties of a forest settlement, a century and a half since, in Byberry, Philad. Co.

The writer of this remembers Asa through more than sixty years, yet knows no instance in which his equanimity was essentially disturbed, or an authenticated case in which his conscientiousness was not in the ascendant. As a logician, if he was not profound, he was original, shrewd and practical.

Having had a birthright in the Society of Friends, he adhered to them tenaciously through early and middle life, from a well-reasoned conviction that their leading testimonies were intrinsic truth. In his latter years he was not sectarian—not that he ceased to appreciate the immutable principles which won his approbation in youth, but because those with whom he was associated did not make the application to what he deemed legitimate uses. The Society looked backwards—he looked forwards. It was stationary—he was progressive. He was one of the very few who can consent that long held, revered opinions may have redundancies or deficiencies. A rare case of one in the winter of life, on the confines of the grave, who was in the front rank of Reform. With this poet, he saw already that—

"New occasions teach new duties;  
Time makes ancient good uncouth,  
He must up and stand and onward  
Who would keep abreast of truth."

Posthumous reputation is valuable, but the memory of the wise and good may be cherished for the benefit of survivors.

—Pa. Freeman.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for November is already here. A large and valuable number. Besides its original articles it has some valuable selections from European literature,—also the Dreams of Youth, by Chas. Macky, set to music and beautifully illustrated by Devereux.

"Parker Pillsbury" is, or lately was, in Ohio, laboring, with his usual zeal, for "the cause," by poking fun at the slaves' friends in general, and at "Senator Hale" in particular. See his letter, dated at "Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 22d, 1852," and addressed to his "dear friend Oliver," of the Pennsylvania Freeman.—*True Democrat*.

Our Democratic friend takes the "fun" rather spleenily. If he had published the objectionable matter, his readers might have better judged.

The courage of the Whigs is rising every day. They despair of Pennsylvania and Ohio a week ago, but now they tell us they hope to carry both for Scott, and Indiana into the bargain. The correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette comforts his party in verse, as follows:

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,  
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,  
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

## Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending October 20th.

S. N. Smith, Bainbridge,	2,00-439
Ann T. Murry, New Garden,	1,50-420
John Bowman, Bryan,	2,00-388
Amos Walton, Marlboro,	1,50-422
A. Glenn, Bandyshburgh,	1,00-380
Newton Belden,	2,00-438

FREEDOM OF SPEECH, AND LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—Our readers will see by looking upon the first page of the *News* the three political platforms, presented for the inspection of the public; that they may make their choice of parties from the principles set forth in each platform.—

P. S. We give full scope to the public to write in vindication of the principles of the party they consider the most republican, or most agreeable to their sense of Justice, be that what it may; putting everything before the people; concealing nothing.—*Ky. Paper*.

DANGER IN A DIVINE INSTITUTION.—A correspondent sends us the following extract from some paper which he does not name; it seems to form a part of a puff for some newly invented pistol:

"Why, one can take a small revolver of this patent, with a few extra cylinders, and Maynard's arrangement for priming, and kill a regiment. Every Southern gentleman, or planter, who has slaves, should buy a dozen of these articles."

It is possible that Southern gentlemen who own slaves are obliged to provide the means of killing them at such a rate? Is it possible that they have any disposition to rebel against their owners, or even attack them? We have always understood Slavery to be a divine, or, at least, a patriarchal institution, and as such, of course, the perfection of all that is sweet and lovely in human relations. Certainly we often hear of slaves who having made the mistake of freeing themselves, have hastened back to their old homes and their former bonds. How can these contradictions be reconciled.—*Tribune*.

The London Times, which occupies itself pretty frequently with American questions of late, has a long leader about the Woman's Convention at Syracuse. Its treatment of it is somewhat savage.—*T. Dem*.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is now performed at four of the English metropolitan theatres, as also throughout the provinces, with the greatest success.

## GRAND CONCERT.

THE WARWOOD FAMILY, respectfully announce that they will give a Concert of VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC!

Consisting of two Violins, Guitar and Violoncello, at the Town Hall, on Friday evening, October 22, 1852.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at half past seven. Tickets 12 1-2 cents, to be had at the door.

"A man can find nowhere so good a Savings Bank as by emptying his purse into his head. Knowledge is the best capital he can possess; it is at his command every moment, and always above par."—DR. FRANKLIN.

## OF INTEREST.

To Merchants, Clerks, Traders, Students, and All Men.

JUST PUBLISHED—A new and complete set of Rules by which all the fundamental operations of Arithmetic may be performed in an incredibly short space of time.—To become a master of them will require not more than a couple hours' study of any good sound mind; and the student will thereby be enabled to Add, Subtract, Multiply, or Divide, in any sum no matter of how many figures, more accurately, (indeed, beyond the possibility of an error,) and in less than one-fourth the time required in the old system.

These Fundamental Rules are followed by An Examination into the Properties of Numbers, which even further facilitates the other operations.

There are also embraced in the work, RULES FOR THE CALCULATION OF INTEREST, which will work out the interest at any rate upon any sum with the utmost accuracy, and a simplicity and quickness fully equal to all the other operations by this, and vastly superior to all courses in the old plan.

Together, these form the MOST COMPLETE TREATISE on the Science of Numbers ever issued—and are incalculably valuable to all men from their never-failing accuracy, and to business men from the immense amount of time they save from the most wearisome detail of business life. Particularly ought they to be in the hands of Merchants and Clerks, Teachers and Students, and Young Men generally.

ORDER EARLY!

The copies of the few remaining hundreds of the present edition are being hurried off at a price greatly reduced from that (\$5) at which the balance were sold, to make room for a new edition to be gotten up in a magnificent and costly style immediately upon closing out the present one.

Every purchaser is bound (as a matter of justice and protection to the copy-right) by his sacred pledge of honor, to use the Processes for the instruction of himself only, and to impart the information obtained from them to no one.

To obtain the Processes it is necessary to give such a pledge, with the price, Three Dollars, enclosed in a letter, post-paid, directed to P. MAY MARLEY, Funkstown, Washington County, Maryland. The Processes will be forwarded post-paid, to the given address. Be particular to write the name of the Post Office, County, and State, distinctly; with those neglecting this, mistakes frequently occur.

Those preferring it, can order copies of the forthcoming edition, which will be ready about the holidays. The price will be \$6; orders sent before this issue will be filled as soon as the copies are ready, for \$5.

Local Agents Wanted.

In every town, and all through the country, great numbers of copies of these Rules can be disposed of by any one who will only take the trouble to make their scope known. They comprise that which business men, and every body, has long felt the want of, and will gladly obtain. The nature of the business allows any one to act as Agent, and to energy ensures a large reward. As before explained, the business, requiring privacy, orders from Agents are filled in separate sealed envelopes for delivery through their hands. When a number of three copies or more are ordered with the remittance at one time, 33 per cent, is allowed to be retained as the Agent's fee; and 50 per cent on orders for eight copies or more.

September 25, 1852.

## BOOKS! BOOKS!!

The White Slave, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Wythe's Romance, Night Side of Nature, Religion of Geology, Davis' Revelations, Carlyle's Life of Sterling, Great Harmonia, vols.

A. H. H. Water Cure Encyclopedia, and a splendid assortment of fancy presentation Books, and an endless variety of Juveniles.

Also, a large Stock of Bibles, Historical, Poetical, Scientific, Miscellaneous, and School books, Steel pens, Gold pens, Accordions, Toys, Fancy Articles, Blank Books, Portfolios, Slates, and a complete assortment of plain and fancy Stationery, just received, and for sale at J. McMillan's CHEAP BOOK STORE, 4 doors east of the Town Hall, where every book in the market can be procured, if ordered, at the lowest prices for cash. In addition to the above can be found a nice lot of Wall and Window Paper.

Salem, October 16, 1852.

## SALEM INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTE, with some modifications and restrictions that cannot fail to prove beneficial to those who may hereafter attend it, will commence its third Winter Session, (of 19 weeks,) October 25th, 1852.

An able Teacher of the Latin, Greek, French and German Languages is now connected with it. Instruction can be had on the Piano of a Lady in the village, who is an excellent performer, and an experienced Teacher.

Tuition from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per Quarter of 11 weeks, with moderate extra charges for French, German, Pen and Pencil Drawing, Sketching, Painting in Water Colors and Monochrome Painting, and also, for attending Dr. Meek's Illustrated Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, and Mr. Lusk's Lessons in Penmanship.

The Institution is furnished with Anatomical Plates, Historical Charts, Outline Maps, Apparatus and Minerals.

Students can hire the use of all Text Books needed in the Institution, except in a few of the most advanced Classes, at the rate of One Dollar per Quarter. Books can also be purchased in the Village, at low prices. Ample arrangements are now being made to accommodate Students with comfortable board, which can be had on very moderate terms.